

ANSON COUNTY.

A correspondent writing under date of April 19th says "that the mercury was at 36 yesterday, and is 39 this morning, and it is hoped that the clouds and wind have prevented the frost from doing much damage. We had snow showers on Sunday night. Our farmers generally are ready for planting cotton, but only a few have commenced. The rest are waiting for Spring."

JESSE SO, JUDGE, JESSE SO.

The Hartford Times says clearly and expresses felicitously the meaning of Radical reconstruction. It says:

"Georgia under reconstruction was Democratic. The army was sent to stifle the voice of the people, and force it to vote Radical and for Grant in the next Presidential election.

"On a full and fair vote—negroes and all—Tennessee was Democratic. The Radicals in Congress are moving to stifle the voice of the people and force the State to vote as they decree.

"These are lessons. Do the people read? Do they understand the meaning? The Radicals are cutting away the frame work of free institutions. The people may stop it, or they may submit till their votes are no longer respected or counted."

Respect for the Law and its Officers.

The most significant and the most dangerous feature by which the political revolution through which the country is passing has been characterized, is the gradually decreasing respect shown for the laws and the deprecation in the character and standing of the judiciary. Other changes have been ominous enough, but these are positively dangerous. We have experienced these evils here, and many of the ills under which we are suffering are traceable to these causes. But the influences at work here and throughout the South, are not bounded by State or sectional lines. The canker-worm is busy elsewhere, and the indifference to the sanctity and obligations of law, and suspicion of the integrity of Judges, is spreading throughout the country. Nay, the very highest legal tribunal is not above reproach.

We are led to these observations by the action of the leading Railroad Companies of Pennsylvania in regard to the payment of the interest upon the bonds falling due on the first of April. According to a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, a contract to pay money before the passage of the legal tender act could only be complied with by payment of specie. This was the law of the land upon April first, as pronounced by the highest Court known to our form of government. It has been repeatedly said by newspaper correspondents that the recent confirmation of the nominations of Judges Strong and Bradley was influenced by a promise upon their part that this decision should be reversed, it having been decided by a majority of only one of the Judges then on the bench. We had supposed and hoped that this was merely a political scandal picked up on the streets of Washington, but from the action of these companies, whose headquarters are at or in the vicinity of the homes of both of these gentlemen, we fear it is something more than a rumor.

We quote as follows from Philadelphia papers of April first, in regard to the action of these companies:

The Press (Radical) says:

"The interest on the bonds of various companies falling due to-day was generally paid in currency, the larger corporations generally preferring to stand a suit tomorrow than submit to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The interest was generally accepted, but a few individuals refused to receive anything but gold, and as they were not tendered it they left the office, threatening all sorts of legal proceedings."

The Age (Democratic) is bold and honest in its reflections. It says:

"The prospect of such action has already been the cause of much disturbance. Behind it the State of Pennsylvania, after once repudiating the just claims of its creditors has nearly retired, and the other States have followed the bad example. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid its interest in currency, with a memorandum promising to make such payment equal to gold if the decision should not be reversed within a year; while, of all the companies whose interest matured today, the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Morris Canal and the Lehigh Navigation alone placed themselves squarely so far as we are informed upon the platform of the law as it now stands."

The Ledger, an independent paper, says:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will offer its creditors payment of their coupons in currency, and will also give to each an agreement, or obligation of some kind, to make such currency payment equal to gold if within the year the recent judgment of the United States Supreme Court in legal tender case is not reversed. Some other companies having old litigations maturing will act in concert with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or follow its example. How humbling a misapprehension the judgment of the highest court in the land must be held in abeyance until the debtor party is satisfied with the law, and the corporation power is becoming fearfully potent."

We suppose the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the strongest, most influential and wealthiest corporation in the United States. It is more interested in the maintenance of the laws and the stability of the Government than any other corporation. Yet it defies the one, and consequently endangers the other, with a coolness most astonishing. Its chartered rights and its numerous franchises depend for security alone upon the supremacy of the law and the authority of the tribunal which it defies.

Why does this company give the warring agreement to make their currency payments equal to gold if the "legal-tender decision" should not be reversed within a year? Why should it not comply with the law as it now is, and as individuals are doing? What would be the use of the judiciary department if parties cast suits can nullify the decision of Courts by obligations to obey them if not reversed?

It hardly adds to the enormity of this action by reflecting upon the wealth of the Company, the paltry amount to be paid and the comparatively small difference between gold and currency at this time. The fact stands out that the law has been openly defied by a great corporation, and

the integrity of the Judges is seriously affected upon.

We were struck with the difference between the action of these wealthy corporations of the North and that of a struggling, unfinished railroad in the unincorporated State of Georgia. The following notice appeared in the New York papers during the month of March:

The coupons of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid in gold on presentation.

We cannot tell whether these corporations have any assurances, either from the known opinions, or the promises of the recently appointed Judges, that the decision will be revoked—in fact, from telegraphic report it seems that no effort will be made for a rehearing of the case in which the decision was rendered—but the spectacle which their course presents is most pitiable. A contemporary speaking of these things well says that the sight is a sorry one. Debtors openly speculating, on the uncertainties of the law, but in defiance of its very certainty; the Federal Executive, as it were, at the bidding of delinquent corporations, not, as in duty bound, seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, but helping to resist and evade them; and the millions of busy men around us, thoughtful and thoughtless, looking on carelessly, while a heavy cloud, charged with all manner of dark suspicions, seems to be settling, at the bidding of the money power, on the hitherto stainless judiciary of the Union.

Sixteenth Amendment.

It seems that woman's suffrage must stand aside awhile yet, to meet more pressing necessities of the Republican party. Senator Drake, of Missouri, has introduced a proposed amendment to our expanding Constitution, in accordance with the views of Senators Abbott and Pool, and other Southern (?) Senators and Representatives, of policing the South with Federal soldiers. It reads as follows:

Article Sixteen.

The United States shall protect each State against domestic violence, whenever it shall be shown to the President, in such manner as the Congress may by law prescribe, that such violence exists in such State.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This power in the hands of an unscrupulous Congress and a partisan President, and even the form of a free election will be at an end. However, as Congress already exercises supreme control over the local affairs of the Southern States, that body may not deem it necessary to fortify their assumption of authority by repeating the great national legislature act of amending the Constitution. States can be made or unmade, and refractory and dissenting Legislatures compelled to assent, or counted as assenting, to suit the necessities and conveniences of the time and occasion. Therefore if it is desired to pass the amendment it can be done, or official declaration will so decide.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Kutherford Railroad.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, which was to have occurred by appointment in this city on Thursday, the 21st instant, was necessarily changed to take place at Goldsboro, in consequence of the detention of the President and attorneys at Raleigh on the day previous in the matter of the injunction case before Judge Watts. This case, by an interlocutory decree, entered by the Company, was set for hearing on the 27th instant before Chief Justice Pearson at Chambers, in Yadkin county.

We are pleased to learn that at a meeting of the Directors an entirely satisfactory arrangement was effected between the Company and Mr. Robert Harvey, the Contractor, by which the latter guarantees the completion of the bridge over the Pee Dee on or before the first day of July, and agrees to put a large force on the road, amply sufficient to finish up the road to Wadesboro without delay. On the part of the Company means have been provided to satisfy the Contractor that he may safely employ his noted energy in the vigorous prosecution of the bridge work and graduation.

We are thus pleased to lay before our readers promises and evidences of a renewal of work in earnest on this important railway which is destined to prove of so much benefit to the trade and commercial interests of Wilmington. Once across the Pee Dee (as we are promised it shall be in two months) and completed to Wadesboro and drawing upon the fertile fields of Anson and the surrounding counties, we not only begin to see a large increase in the transportation of produce, but are actually enabled to catch a glimpse of the ultimate completion of the road to Charlotte. This is indeed encouragement, and brings with it a renewal of confidence in the certainty of success, which we trust will soon be attained.

How Uncle Sam's Money Goes.

More developments are being made as to Radical management of government funds. This time Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is involved. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "A short time ago the Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House in answer to a resolution asking how the appropriation of \$100,000 made when slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, to enable all those emancipated, who desired it, to emigrate to Liberia or some other point, had been expended. The letter gave a detailed statement, and closed with a note saying that of the amount expended, all had been accounted for by the several disbursing officers, with the exception of \$25,000 advanced to S. C. Pomeroy, which amount still remained to his debit unaccounted for. It now appears that when this letter came out, Pomeroy lacked the vouchers for over \$3,000, and the latter had been running along since the fall of 1862. To square up the case, he filed his own affidavit, setting forth he had expended the funds as directed by Mr. Lincoln. This paper is now under consideration in the Treasury Department. Senator Pomeroy says, after he had contracted for a ship and supplies to take colored people to

Lehigh, Seward came down on the enterprise with a heavy hand, and obliged him to stop operations. Pomeroy then claims that Mr. Lincoln told him to pay out the damages to the contractors on the best terms possible, and get out of the adventure. The result was that not a single emigrant got out of the country, although every dollar of the \$25,000 got out of the Treasury."

The Cotton Supply.

The Memphis Avalanche expresses the belief that if the season upon which we have now entered should prove favorable the next cotton crop will hardly fall short of 3,500,000 bales, while it may probably reach 4,000,000 bales. For this increase of production everything is just now favorable. The South Southwest has experienced an immense addition to its working and producing population from Europe, Asia and various sections of our own country. What the Atlantic cotton States have lost in contributing to this increase is being in part, if not fully, compensated by the introduction and use of fertilizers on a greatly enlarged scale, while all through the South the effect of increased appliance of capital will be felt very sensibly. In the event of such an increase in the cotton crop as above estimated there can be no question that prices will materially lower six months or a year hence. This is a cause of congratulation to the Southern planters, who have wisely rejected the advice so freely offered them to plant small crops for the purpose of maintaining high prices. In proportion to the abundance and cheapness of the American staple is the chance of its retaining its former monopoly of the foreign market against the combined competition of British India, Egypt, Brazil and other less important sources of supply, where the cotton growing industry needs no better "protection" than a short supply and high prices in the United States. The product of last season is now generally admitted to be three million bales, more than two-thirds of which will be sent to Europe, at an estimated value of more than \$200,000,000; and although there has been a slight decline in the price of the staple, it is still worth nearly twice as much as before the war, and the country is receiving greater aggregate returns from it than were ever before obtained. Although in view of the larger yield of the present season, a still further decline may be anticipated, it will imply no diminution of the gross returns to the country. During the past seven months the cotton exports have been very heavy—exceeding a million and a half bales, or about one-half greater than during the corresponding period last year; and a large amount yet remains to go forward.

"UNIVERSAL AMNESTY." At present, is wrong." Certainly, gentlemen, wrong, all wrong. Wait until each Southern State, and perhaps New York and Connecticut, have been reconstructed several times; wait until every spark of Constitutional liberty has been ground out of the people by the heel of the despots at Washington; wait until every State in the Union has at least one ignorant negro representative in the halls of Congress; until the saintly Beecher shall give it as the command of God, and Beast Butler of the United States government, that the immaculate negro shall be received into full social fellowship and communion;—then let us have peace.

LOPEZ is really dead. He was killed in battle about the first of March. The Vice-President of the Republic, and several other officials were also killed, and the women of Lopez's family captured. A treaty of peace is being prepared with the Provisional government, which the Brazilians set up in Ancon some time ago, and the war is over. What policy will the allies pursue? Will they open the vast country watered by the Paragany and Parana rivers to trade and commerce on liberal terms, or continue the old, narrow and liberal policy? If the latter, then the world has gained nothing by the defeat and death of Lopez.

Grant eager to make war on the South Again.

The Washington special correspondent of the Courier Journal, under date of the 14th, Thursday last, says: "The usual tidings of the Senatorial debates on the Georgia bill was somewhat relieved to-day by a very Radical speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, the tenor of which was that Georgia not alone needed reconstruction, but that the condition of affairs in the South generally was such as to warrant Congress in taking hold of most of the other States with a strong hand. He favored giving the President the power to send the troops to any portion of the South to suppress disorders and preserve the peace without waiting for the Governor or the Legislature to call, according to the present procedure in force, on the Executive for a military power to suppress insurrection. It is pretty well understood that this extraordinary speech reflects the views of the President, who has within a few days declared that the rebels had deceived him, and that he should not carry out his recently expressed intention of sending a special message to Congress recommending general amnesty."

At the same time, however, the President is represented by his friends to be opposed to delaying further the admission of Georgia, but is anxious that the work of reconstruction should be closed up. He is willing to keep the disfranchised on probation, but opposed to keeping the whole State out any longer."

The Sypher vs. St. Martin Election case.

The manner in which the irreproachable Congress of the United States occasionally settles an election case is fully indicative of the shameless disregard of truth and honor by which so many of the members of that body are actuated.

On last Wednesday afternoon, in the House, on a call from the Election Committee, the contested election case of Sypher vs. St. Martin, from the First Louisiana District, came up. The testimony elicited showed that St. Martin, Democrat, had received 16,059 votes, against 3,150 for Sypher. Yet, in despite

of this fact, the subcommittee awarded the seat to Sypher, although he had received but one-fifth as many votes as his competitor. Sypher's claim to the seat was based on an allegation that the disturbances in New Orleans had prevented a full vote being cast; and therefore our wise and impartial Congress, ignoring the fact of the actual vote cast, and basing their action upon a merely probable one, awarded the seat to Sypher, Republican, by a vote of 78 to 73.

It is true that through the earnest efforts of the Democratic side a reconsideration was effected, and Sypher expelled within one hour and a half after the vote for his admission, but this neither alters nor amends the fact that he was balloted for and admitted a member upon a strictly supposititious vote, while the returns of the actual vote, as cast and counted, was before them.

This is only another of the many dishonest means to which the great Republican party will resort to perpetuate its power, although the present instance is not only without a parallel in the past, but is a more barefaced act of political prostitution than the mind of an honest legislator could conceive. Failing an excuse, from the facts developed in the investigation, the dominant party do not hesitate to fabricate one, even diving into probabilities for the foundation stones, and boldly flaunting them, naked and uncouth as they are, before the eyes of an intelligent people.

How long these intelligent people will submit to the shameless measures of their Congressional Representatives is yet to be seen. The remedy, if applied at all, must be given soon, else the surest foundations of our constitutional liberty will have been swept away, never to be reclaimed.

Monument Over the Grave of General T. J. Jackson.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, to all comrades in arms, and the friends of our Chief, remain true to the country.

It is generally known that soon after the death of General Jackson, the Stonewall Brigade obtained from Mrs. Jackson the privilege of erecting a monument over his remains.

The amount raised was lost in 1865, and the sad reveries in our Southern country have prevented the completion of their patriotic and loving purpose. Seven years have passed since our General fell, and we now ask you to unite with us in a suitable memorial of love and respect; one that more than all others meets with the cordial approbation of Mrs. Jackson.

Every State in the Union was represented at different times in his army corps. Let organizations be at once formed in every vicinity, and the funds contributed be remitted to either of the undersigned, who will deposit them at the banking house of J. H. Mann & Co., Richmond, Va., until sufficient amount is collected.

R. I. DABNEY, Major and A. A. G., Hampton, Sidney, Va.
HUNTER McGUIRE, Medical Director and Surgeon, Richmond, Va.
Wm. A. LAM, Col. and Chief of Ordnance, Lexington, Va.
JAMES P. SMITH, Capt. and A. D. C., Fredericksburg, Va.

Surviving officers of the staff of Gen. T. J. Jackson.

From the Working Christian.

OVER THE RIVER.

BY R. S. WILLIAMS.

"Let us cross over the river and rest under the tree,"—the living words of St. John's Gospel.

"See, over the river the hills are all green, and fanned by the cool summer breeze, let us cross over the waters which now lie between."

They said "neath the shade of the tree."

They said it a night—indeed 'twas a night of his soul to that bright, happy land, where he sought a glimpse of the angels so dear.

And faith would have joined their glad band. The reality then appeared unto him, which in fancy he'd oft seen before; The end of the march—the turbulent stream, and beyond was the beautiful shore.

Then wandering back to that gallant host, Whom to victory he'd led, he had led, he imagined himself again at his post, And these were the words which he said:

And thus he stood, as it were, on the brink Of the future, and his heart was glad to think That he had been joyful and happy to think That he had been more beautiful than this.

Where marching, and toll, and war are all o'er, Nor battle cry ever is given; For no music but rattle nor cannon's loud roar Shall ever disturb him in heaven.

The Effect of It.

The action of the Supreme Court in dismissing the legal tender cases upon the motion of counsel for the plaintiffs does not settle the question at issue. It merely postpones the subject until the next term of the Court, when a new case similar to the one dismissed will come up for argument. The announced decision of the Court sounds, however, as law until the next session of the Court, or until the case is disposed of.—N. Y. Express.

Large Buildings in New York.

The merchant princes of New York build themselves monuments nowadays hardly less stupendous than the pyramids of the old Egyptian kings. To Stewart's two immense piles, either of which would trade the place of the metropolis—Vanderbilt's freight depot downtown, covering the whole of what was St. John's Park, there is now to be added a vast structure of glass, iron and masonry, covering nearly three acres, to be used for the passenger terminals of the three Vanderbilt railroads—the Hudson River, the New York Central and the Harlem. It is located on the Fourth avenue at Forty-fifth street, and will be ready for occupancy by next New Year. The iron work is to cost \$1,000,000, it is said, and the cost of the building will be \$1,000,000. The roof will require 100,000 square feet of glass. The architecture will be of a highly ornamental character, and the structure when completed will be one of the beauties as well as one of the sights of the great city.

Louisiana Rice Crop.

The New Orleans Picayune of a late date says:

"The rice plantations are now preparing for the next crop. The hopes previously entertained of a large increase in the area of land devoted to the cultivation of this cereal will not be realized. A deficiency of labor is one great impediment, and the planters are now well satisfied with the prices obtained. However, the better grades have, during the whole season, been in request, and brought remunerative prices. The incoming crop will be about \$100,000 barrels clear. The total receipts at New Orleans, from September 1st to latest advices, are 37,293 barrels and sacks, against 38,131 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 14,166 barrels and sacks, or forty-three per cent. The total receipts of the last year were about 100,000 barrels of 200 pounds each, or perhaps a little more."

Horticultural Society.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, a meeting of horticulturists for the purpose of organizing a permanent Society was held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce in this city yesterday.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Steele in the Chair.

The Secretary being absent, Gen. Robert Ransom was requested to act in his stead. Col. Steele from the Committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Society submitted the following, which was read *seriatim* and, after undergoing amendment, adopted as a whole in the form published:

CONSTITUTION OF THE CAROLINA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Art. 1. The name of this Association shall be the Carolina Horticultural Society.

Art. 2. The objects of the Society shall be the advancement of all subjects connected with Horticulture in all its departments, the Garden, the Orchard, the Vineyard and the Wood.

Art. 3. The Society shall be composed of members elected by a majority of the votes of the Society, and shall not be used to further the aims of speculation or to promote the designs of the scheme.

Art. 4. The meetings shall be held annually, in the city of Wilmington, on the first day of the Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and at such other times and places as the Society may direct. For extraordinary reasons, the Society may call special meetings, giving twenty days notice thereof. No member shall be admitted at other than regular meetings.

Art. 5. The Society shall have a President, two Vice Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by ballot, who shall hold their offices one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Art. 6. The fee for admission shall be one dollar. The Society may make by grant members by a vote of a majority of the members.

Art. 7. The President shall have general charge of the Society, and shall preside over its meetings. In his absence from any cause, one of the Vice Presidents shall act in his stead. The Secretary and Treasurer shall manage the affairs of the Society in the intervals between its meetings.

Art. 8. The Secretary and Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Society or donated to it, and pay out the same on the written order of the President.

Art. 9. No member may be expelled for unwarranted practices, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

Art. 10. All vacancies on Committees shall be filled by the Society.

Art. 11. The Society will set apart certain times for exhibitions of Horticultural products during their several seasons, and no member shall exhibit any article not grown or manufactured by him.

Art. 12. All elections shall be by ballot, but the Society may by unanimous vote, hold an election in particular cases, for membership, by *visa voce*.

The following new members were admitted: Capt. J. S. Dancy, Edgecombe; Dr. Justin Duvall, Bladen; Capt. H. R. Horne and C. B. Mallett, Cumberland; Dr. T. M. Garrett and C. W. Garrett, Halifax; Gen. R. Ransom, New Hanover; P. Dorch, Wayne; J. W. Norwood, Orange.

The following honorary members were also admitted: Capt. J. R. Thigpen, Rev. J. B. Chesire, D. D., and Dr. J. W. Jones, Edgecombe; R. K. Bryan and Maj. J. A. Engelhard, New Hanover; Dr. M. A. Curtis, Orange.

A resolution was passed declaring honorary members eligible to all privileges of regular members.

An election for officers under the Constitution resulted as follows:

President—Col. W. Steele, of Richmond; 1st vice President—Capt. J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; 2d vice President—L. A. Hart, of New Hanover; Secretary and Treasurer—Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.

Executive Committee—Capt. J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; L. Froelich, of Duplin; Col. T. S. Memory, of Columbus; Capt. H. R. Horne, of Cumberland; Col. Jno. D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

The first Horticultural Fair was appointed for the second Thursday in August next.

The President was authorized to make arrangements with the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for use of buildings, etc., and with transportation companies for favorable terms of transportation of persons and articles.

A committee of arrangements for the first Fair was authorized and made to consist of Mr. L. A. Hart, Maj. J. A. Engelhard and Col. B. Moore.

Adjourned to 5 P. M.

At 5 o'clock the Society met, but no business was transacted beyond the admission of Drs. L. Frink and W. C. Curtis, of Brunswick, as members.

The next meeting of the Society will be on the occasion of its first Fair in August.

COUNTY TAXES.—We have at last succeeded in obtaining rough notes of the county taxes as levied by the Board of Commissioners during the meeting of that body on the first Monday and Tuesday of this month. The State Revenue Act is taken as a basis, and in the rough shape in which we obtained the notes regarding county taxes, we have found it best to reprint those sections of the Revenue Act to which the county tax bill refers, merely doubling the amount of tax or permitting it to remain the same according to the order of the Commissioners. At any rate we have succeeded in showing what the county taxes are:

Sec. 1. Every traveling theatrical company shall pay five dollars for the first, and five dollars for each subsequent exhibition. When the theatrical exhibitions are by the same company, the gross earnings shall be fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. On each concert and musical entertainment, profit, shall be paid five dollars; on each lecture for reward, five dollars.

Sec. 3. On moneys, wares, curiosities, and other articles, sold or exhibited (except paintings and statuary), on each day's night's exhibiting shall be paid five dollars. The exhibitor shall be liable for the same, or manager, for each day or part of a day, or more, and for each side show to a circus or menagerie.

Sec. 4. On all itinerant companies, or persons, who exhibit for amusement of the public, other than theatrical exhibitions, five dollars for each exhibition. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and those given exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

Sec. 5. On all gift enterprises, or any person or persons offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with a gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, two per cent. upon the gross receipts. This tax shall not be construed to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

Sec. 6. Every agency of a bank, incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. The tax on billiard saloons shall be twenty dollars on each table. Every place where a billiard table is kept for hire shall be considered a billiard saloon within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 8. To keep a bowling alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, bagatelle table, or any other table and place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not for public use, shall be charged with the collection of the tax as heretofore. When Probate is otherwise made, the Registrar shall collect and pay the same, less five per cent. commissions to the Sheriff, rendering a sworn statement of the number and character of the instruments admitted to registration and the taxes due thereon, which the Sheriff shall file with the Clerk of the Superior Court as directed by law.

John Bowler, charged with the murder of Chas. H. Rodgers, near Richmond, Va., on the 15th of December last, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and his punishment fixed at nine years in the penitentiary.

In Boston they lease desirable locations in the business portions of the town at auction to the highest bidder.

vinous liquors, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of purchases, and every person who buys and sells spirits, vinous or malt liquors in quantities less than one quart, shall pay within the limits of this act, be a retail dealer.

Sec. 11. Every wholesale dealer or person who buys or sells spirits, vinous or malt liquors in quantities not less than one quart, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of his purchases.

Sec. 12. Every person distilling spirituous liquors shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the cash value of the liquors distilled from grain, potatoes and other substances.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff to demand that every merchant, liquor seller, trader or person, who is a commission agent, or person required to list his purchases, who may do business in the county, shall pay taxes on the same as the law requires, said taxes to be collected by the Sheriff on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, which tax shall be one-fourth of one per cent. on his purchases for each preceding quarter.

Sec. 14. On the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, saloons, and other places of public resort, where food and drink are served for sale, and as private boarding houses, the tax shall be two per cent. on the gross receipts.

Sec. 15. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges, and across highways, two per cent. on net receipts.

Sec. 16. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the tax on interest on deposits, shall pay a tax of one per cent. on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, a license tax of twenty dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars, not less than ten thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; and if a capital of less than ten thousand dollars or less than fifty dollars, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales.

Sec. 18. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 19. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on his sales as commission merchant. Provided, That when spirits, vinous or malt liquors are sold by some person, he shall pay a tax of one per cent. on his sales of such liquors.

Sec. 20. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep a house or place for sale, or to let, shall pay a tax of four dollars for every horse for that purpose, at any time during the year, to be collected by the Sheriff on the first day of January, in each year. Provided, That this section shall not apply to draymen.

Sec. 21. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, vinous or cordials, fifty dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only, shall pay thirty dollars. The tax in this section shall be paid on the first day of January, in each year, and shall be collected by the Sheriff on the first day of January, in each year.

Sec. 22. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, or other person taking licensees of the human face, twenty dollars; Provided, That the tax in this section shall be paid on the first day of January, in each year, and shall be collected by the Sheriff on the first day of January, in each year.

Sec. 23. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 24. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 25. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 26. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 27. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 28. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

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Sec. 34. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 35. Every person who, for himself or as agent, is a commission agent, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay four per cent. on his sales, subject to all the regulations and exceptions set forth in the law, and to the order of the Sheriff, who shall be the collector of the same.

Sec. 36. Every